NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDFTOR AND PROPRIETOR

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AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW AFTERNOON AND

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway. - Mosk-Sam. LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW YORK THEATRE, Nos. 728

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—Sing 184. Dancing, Burlesques. &c.—The Victim. Matines at 254 o'Clock.—Break o'Day Boys.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—The Old School of Minstrelst, Ballads, Mcsical Gress, &c., at the Fifth Avonue Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth st. The Black Status. Mathree at One o'Clock.

NEW NATIONAL CIRCUS, 37 and 39 Bowery, Egrans, Generatic Francisco, Economic Francisco, Economic Street, Evening at 7% o'C SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway, copposite Metropolitan Hotel - Ethior an Strong, Dancing, &c.

EW YEAR'S CALLS. BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mochanics' Hall, 472 Broad way - Day Buyant's New Study Spreed - Nugho Conicate the Burlesques, &c. - Black Eyro William.

THEATRE COMIQUE, late Hope Chapel, 720 Broadway, -SONGS, GLEES, ETHIOPIAN COMICALITIES, BALLETS AND TIGH ROPE, Malines at Two of Clock. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Breadway. DODWORTH HALL 806 Broadway. -Banjo Concess

WASHINGTON HALL, Harlem.-THE TONE PASTON ODD PELLOWS HALL, Hoboken.-THE PARTS OF

New York, Sunday, December 31, 1865.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

Receipts of Sales of the New York Daily Newspapers. OFFICIAL.

| Name of Paper | Year Ending May 1, 1865. |
|---|-----------------------------|
| HERALD | \$1,095,000 |
| Times | 368,150 |
| Tribune | 252,000 |
| Evening Post | 169,427 |
| World | 100,000 |
| Sun | 151.079 |
| Express. | |
| New York Herald | \$1,095,000 |
| Times, Tribune. World and Sun combined. | . 871,999 |

THE NEWS.

Te-morrow occurs again the happy New Year Day and all the Indications are that in our metropolis and the urbon surroundings it will be observed with the usual social zest and hilarity. The great New York characteristic of the occasion, the time honored Knick-erbocker custom of making calls, has lost none of its enjoyability, and will no doubt again, as heretofore on each recurrence of the day, be entered into with a spirit equal, in its peculiar way, to that which marks the cele bration of our national anniversary.

As usual on the approach of a new year, we present

this morning the Henalp's condensed record of the occurrences of the old one, containing a most valuable and int resting mass of information, and forming a ser viceable index to the succession of great and important events which have signalized the twelve months cycle now on the point of being numbers I with the past. We have here bris' notices of the closing campaigns of the rebell on, netuding Sherman's march through the Caro-I nos and Grant's brilliant operations before Peters-burg; the assassination of the President and the trial and execution of the conspirators; the final extinction of slavery in the United States, the names of the distin-guished dead, losses throughout the country by fires and railroad and steamboat catastrophes, lists of all the State and Territorial Governors, criminal statistics of our city law courts, together with an accurate synopsis of the other innumerable matters which now take their places in the history of electroen hundred and sixty five

In our Paris and Berlin correspondence and patracts from English and continental journals put-chance in this meraling's Hencard are contained interest-ing details of the intest European news, comprising a starting rumors to the effect that the Queen of Spain is lution is impending in her kingdom, a full account of the colebration of Thanksglving Day by the Americans in Berlin, and a number of other affairs of a political, social,

artistic, literary and miscellaneous character.

Vera Cruz is announced in our Washington telegrams to sail; but the object of his trip is not stated. He was to have left Washington yesterday on board the naval steamer De Seto, but was prevented by the unfavorable

weather. Resolutions were adopted on the 21st tast by the Resolutions were adopted on the 21st inst by the Indiana Legislature, unanimously in the Senate, and with but one negative vote in the House, declaring it to be the duty of the United States to protest against the usurpation of political control of any portion of this continent by European princes or Powers, and especially against the Mexican lavasion.

A Washington despatch announces that the people of Moth Geodina have put in the second of the control of the contro

North Carolina have ratified almost unanimously the ont mances of their convention prohibiting slavery and declaring null the secsion ordinance. For the former there were 18,627 affirmative and 3,696 negative votes, and for the latter 19,977 votes of approval against 1,940

Governor Jenkins, of Georgia, has responded to the Secretary of State's despatch announcing the President's recognition of him in his official capacity as Executive of State. The Governor returns his thanks and expresent his "fixed purpose to observe and obey as well the constitution of the United States as the constitution

A Toronto despatch states that Mr. Forguson Blair has accepted the position in the Causdian Cabinet made

The stramship Constitution, Captain Greenman, which alled from Savannah on the 234 instant for New York,

26th Instant, and, after remaining there forty-eight hours, went to pleose, causing the less of forty souls. Captain Greenman, twelve of his onew and one passenger, named W. P. Long, of Brooklyn, saved themselves on cotton

A collision occurred at see, a little way north of Charleston, on Wednesday last, between the steamers Zodisc, from Savannah for New York, and the Virgo, edly damaged Both vessels arrived at Savannah on to following day.

heaviest snow storm which we have a recent winter visited us yesterday. It common eight o'clock in the morning and constitution of the temperature that the day, and, though the temperature process. throughout the day, and, though the standing process going and, and there was a consequent thawing process going on, in such heavy volume did the fleecy substance descend that by night a depth of three or four inches and scend that by night a depth of three or four inches had accumulated. A basis was thus formed for the first genuine sleighing of the season, and the favorable occasion was embraced by many lovers of the sport, the merry jingling of the bells being heard in different paris of the city and in the suburts. The telegraph announces the prevalence of the mane snow storm as far south as Battimore and as far east as Boston. Coming from the southward, it commenced in Baltimore at six o'clock in the morning, in Philadelphia at seven, here at eight, and in Boston about noon.

The clocker reserve of the Roamt of Aldermon for the

ransacted all the unfinished business of provious meetings. A letter was received from Dr. R. B. Bradford, sie Public Administrator, in which the writer confesses late Public Administrator, in which the writer confesses that he has been guilty of deflications to the extent of nearly forty thousand dollars, and smooth having been improperly used by him while in office, and lost in stock speculations. Subsequent to the reading of this document a committee was appointed to investigate the facts of the case. The ordinance from the Board of dilmen providing for the widening and extensi Ann street was taken up, concurred in and sent to the Mayor for approval. The Board adjourned sine die at a ate hour in the afternoon.

The Board of Councilmen held their closing a

yesterday. Mr. Sweeny, the Clerk of the Board, re signed his office, whereupon the Board elected ex-Coun-cilman Hagerty to fil that position. A resolution was adopted granting permission to John T. Mills to run con-veyances through Broadway and all the leading thoroughfares, which was afterwards reconsidered and re-ferred to the Committee on Railroads. A similar disposition was made of a resolution granting permission to the High Bridge Railroad Company to operate their road upon certain atreets in Harlem and on the Bloomingdale road. Appropriations in addition to those provided for in previous ordinances were made to enable the Compcoller to meet the expenses of the present year. Afte the usual complimentary resolutions, the Board ad

The last official act of Judge Hoffman, our Mayor elect, in his position of Recorder, was performed by him yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, and con-sisted of pronouncing upon Edward B. Ketchum, the Wall street forger, the sentence of imprisonment in the State Prison for four years and six months. Previous to the judgment being pronounced young Ketchum's coun-sel read a lengthy affidavit upon a motion for a further postponement of the sentence, which was overruled by the Recorder. It was claimed that several millions of dollars were involved in the litigations growing out of his extensive forgeries, and that Ketchum's testimony was of the greatest importance in settling these ac-counts. After the regular business of the court was finished, Mr. James T. Brady, District Attorney Hall and Judge Russel made some appropriate remarks upon the retirement from the bench of the Recorder to enter upon his duties as Mayor. A collation was prepared in the buildings, to which the District Attorney invited the judi clary and several distinguished lawyers, among whom was Judge Davies, of the Court of Appeals.

Up to three eclock this morning the jury in the Strong divorce case had not arrived at an agreement. They had been, at that time, thirty-eight hours in deliberation. The Judge left them last night at midnight, with instructions to be sent for in case they agreed upon a verdict before morning. At last accounts they stood ten to two, but on which side they were thus arranged

did not transpire.

Judge Leonard, of the Supreme Court, yesterday dethe Court on a writ of habeas corpus. Martin was con-fined in Fort Lafayette on charge of being a rebel spy and connected with the rebel plot to destroy this city by fire. A lengthy opinion was given by the Judge on the different points of law governing the case, and it was decided that the prisoner be handed over to the civil

Mr. John B. Haskin, who was appointed by Judge Bar-nard, in February, 1804, referee to hear and adjudicate upon the claims against the city government of Charles Devlin, for work done on the New Bowery, Fourth aveage and Fifty-second, Fifty-seventh, Seventy-ninth and Delancey streets, has recently rendered his decision, denying all the demands of the plaintiff, on the ground Common Council never authorized or made anpropriations for the services to question.

Robert Mitchell, the mate of the schooner John Boynton, while the latter was anchored off Riker's Island, early yesterday morning, was shot deadin the cabin of the time, and, something calling his attention to the for-ward part of the vessel, he went there. In the mean-time the vessel was boarded by a river thief, who came from shore so noiselessly as to attract no notice. The rogue immediately entered the cabin, where the captain and pilot were asleep. His movements awoke the former who had a pistol immediately presented at his head by the thief, and was threafened with instant death should he make any alarm. The captain, heedless of the threat, cried for help, when the thief fired. The mate then care for help, when a necond shot was fired by the came to the rescue, when a second shot was fired by the thief, the ball pienting the mate's heart, killing him in-stantly. The murders immediately after ran out of the cabin, jumped over the sale of the vessel into his boat,

and was soon lost in the darkness of the morning.

Major General Judson Kilpatrick, our new Minithe republic of Chile, sailed from this city for Aspinwall rday, on board the steamship Henry Chauncey, on

yesterday, on board the atecamship Henry Chauncey, on his way to the seat of the legation in Santiago. The activity and excitement on the part of both sides to the present Fenian quarrel continue unabated, and each party is mustering its forces and putting forth all its efforts to make the largest possible show of strength. The interest becomes intensified as the time approaches The interest becomes intensified as the time approaches for the grand opening of the campaign in earnest with the assembling in this city, on Tuesday next, of the convention of the Bretherhood.

Two young men named Charles Brown and Thomas

Howard were discovered about two o'clock yesterday morning endeavoring to escape from the rear of No. 58 Lexington avenue, and were arrested. In their possession was found property belonging in the said premises, and on searching their lodging place, No. 15 Monroe street, a quantity of goods of various kinds, alleged to be the proceeds of previous burglaries, was found. Some of the articles were identified by their owners. Brown and

Howard were committed for examination.

The steamship Evening Star, which was expe this port yesterday from New Orleans, did not sail from the latter place until the evening of the 26th inst., and will therefore not be due here until Tuesday next. The steamship Morning Star arrived at New Orleans on the

A New Orleans despatch states that the military re-cantly entered the District Court room at Jefferson, Texas, and rescued by force two Treasury agents, indicted

by the Grand Jury for swindling.

Mr. Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland, died in Balts more yesterday afternoon, of pnaumonis, aged forty-eight years. Mr. Davis represented one of the Baltimore districts in the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-eighth Congresses,

but was not a member of the present one.

There was some fighting between the whites and blacks in New Orleans on Christmas Day, during which three policemen were severely wounded. About forty negrous

were arrested.

A despatch from Augusta, Georgia, states that ther were no negro disturbances in that vicinity on Christmas Day, but that on last Thursday night a party of colored soldiers made an attack on a house about six miles from that place, and committed considerable damage. They were resided, and five of them were seriously wounded. The stock market was buoyant yesterday, and closed strong. Governments were strong. Gold was dull and

lower, closing at 144%.
Saturday was emphatically a dull day, and scarcely anything was done of Change, and but little on R. Merchandise tended in favor of the buyer. Petroleum was decidedly duil. Cotton was steady. Groceries were unchanged. On 'Change flour was dull, but unchanged. Wheat and corn were also dull, and the latter ruled was unchanged. Lard was dull and heavy.

The First and the Last Day of 1885-The

With this day closes the most evertful in the history of this country, and ene of the most eventful in the annals of markind. The chronological surgery of 1865, which we publish this morning ambraces some of the st important political revolution among any ple of modern ar ancient times. Under all the circumstances, all the complications and combinations, foreign and domestic, operating against us, the closing scenes of the late war, involving the almost simultaneous collapse of the armies of a great rebellion, sovering an area of seven hundred thousand square miles, and embracing in their dissolution the emancipation of four millions of slaves, and the abolition of Southern slavery, are surely among the grandest and most amazing facts in the experience of any nation on the face of the globe.

On the first day of the passing year there were a million of Union soldiers in the field, with a draft in force for "three hundred thouand more," and a Union navy in active sermbracing ever five hundred vessels of scriptions. To-day eight hundred thousand of those soldiers are at their homes, engaged in the avocations of peace, and the formidable navies, whose thunders echoed a continuous roll for two thousand miles along the Atlantic coast, have vanished like the shadows of a dream. On the first day of the dying year Sherman's army, from its triumphal march.

Down through the State of Georgia, was resting at Savannah; Thomas was administering the final blow of dissolution to the routed army of Hood in Tennessee; Wilson, on the northern border of Alabama, was preparing his column of thirteen thousand mounted men for a raid through Alabama and Georgia, destined to be more destructive to rebel arsenals, factories, foundries, depots and supplies than even the grand circuit of Sherman; Grierson, on the same business, was moving down into Mississippi; Stoneman was pushing from East Tennessee across the mountains for North Carolina; Canby was closing his lines around the doomed city of Mobile; the rebels at Fort Fisher, having repulsed General Butler with an observation, were awaiting the arrival of his successor; Sheridan was equipping his fifteen thousand horsemen at Winchester for his decisive expedition to the James river by way of the Shenandosh Valley; while Grant, at

of all these combinations, was holding, as in a vise, the last reliable army of Jeff. Davis, his Cabinet, his Congress and himself, and patiently preparing for the final blow which was to scatter them all to the winds. At the same time, while we of the North had become sanguine of a crowning success, we were uncertain as to the duration and chances and accidents of the war. Our latest received opinions from the London Times were not consoling. They informed us that Sherman's movement "down through Georgia" was "to

Petersburg and Richmond, the vigilant master

extricate his army from an untenable position by a rapid march to the sea and the aid of the federal fleet," and that his trip would be as profitless as Xenophon's retreat from Persia The rebel cotton loan in London was still a cash article, and Lord Palmerston and Louis Napoleon were still believers in the statistics and promises of Mason and Slidell. And why not, when even so late as February, persuaded through the representations of old Mr. Blair, the lamented President Lincoln and the Secre tary of State went down to Hampton Roads on a peace conference, to come back with the conviction that Grant was their only peace maker. A quiet conference with Jeff. Davis today, in his prison at Fortress Monroe, on that Hampton Roads mission, would, doubtless, be very interesting. Within two months from that disappointment the lamented Lincoln, in

no doubt mused upon the folly of poor Jeff.

and its consequences to himself and his intract-

able followers. The terrible events at Weshington on the night of the 14th of April cast the responsibilities of the government into the hands of Andrew Johnson. "Following in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor," the achievements of his administration in the reconstructive labors of peace are almost as remarkable in their great results as the crowning successes of Lincoln in the prosecution of the war. Thus the emancipation proclamations of Lincoln, regarded by him at first as "the Pope's bull against the comet," have, through the faithful policy of Johnson, become part and parcel of he supreme law of the land. How astonish ing the contrast which is now presented in the condition, military, political and social, of the late insurgent States, and their condition at the beginning of this closing year! Was there ever such a revolution in the vicissitudes of any other people! Was there ever such a speedy, spontaneous and wonderful transition speedy, spontaneous and wonderful transition as this, from war to peace, from hostility to submission, and from a civil war, in any other country? Was there ever before a rebellious people more thoroughly punished than those of the South, or a rebellious people who, in laying down their arms, have rendered a more cordial

mbmission to the consequences of their folly?

These questions explain at once the Southern policy of President Johnson and its wonderful success. He knows that the people of the rebel States have had the war spirit whipped out of them, he believes that they have been sufficiently punished, he has faith in their sincerity, and he treats them accordingly. Thus Andrew Johnson, who came into power under a cloud of doubts and apprehensions, is with the expiring year, North and South, and in both hemispheres, recognized as a statesman worthy to follow in the footsteps and to consummate the generous and conciliatory peace policy of Abraham Lincoln. Thus glorious and encouraging, beyond the visions of poets or prophets, are our prospects of reunion, harmony, peace and power at the close of the year, which, in its beginning, was enveloped in the clouds and darkness of civil war.

THE HERALD CARRIERS .-- The carriers of the HERALD will present no New Year's address this year, for we decidedly disapprove of this holiday begging, and hope that our subscribers will assist us in discouraging and exterminating it. The carriers make large profits from their business, and they ought not to be allowed to levy this annual tax upon our readers. Whatever course other newspapers may take, the they are gratified with being coldry and con-

a system of beggary more honored in the

Underground Railroad and Other The near approach of the period for the sembling of the Legislature of this State once more awakens an interest in the railroad and other projects for this city. The rapid growth of this metropolis, and the narrow limits between the rivers, render it necessary that we should have additional facilities for transport ng passengers. Our present city railroads are ent to meet the public necessity During those house of the day when our citizens are going to and from their business it is as much as a man's life is worth to attempt to get off or on the cars of any of the pris lines. The people are packed and crowded in together, with a head sticking out here and a leg there, like so many sheep in a cart, en roule for the butcher's stall. The omnibuses are a sulsance, and belong to the past age. There is no way of correcting the great evil except by more city railroads. There is no dis guising the fact that the present means of conveyance are totally inadequate to the wants of the public. Those citizens whose wealth enables them to keep their private car-riages and roll along in luxury through our streets, to and from their places of business, do not realize this fact. It is not in behalf o that class that we write, but for the mass of the people, who form the hundreds of thousands of our population. While we urge the con struction of more lines of railroad, let no person interpret us as endorsing any one of the numerous schemes which will be presented to the Legislature for this purpose. We are totally opposed to the policy of farming out these valuable franchises to a set of speculators to enrich themselves. We contend that they should be so disposed of that the city can derive a revenue from them. It is the great mass of the people and the city that we desire to benefit, and not a dozen or two specu-

How or when these new lines shall be built we leave for time and events to determine. The object of this article is to call attention to their necessity. Yet we cannot fail to recognize the fact, as if seems to us all who look at it in a practical way must see, that either the underground railroad or a railroad in Broadway is impracticable. It is an established fact that a double track railroad in Broadway will seriously obstructhe business in that street, that thoroughfare in the business portion being too narrow for two tracks to be operated successfully. Still greater obstacles present themselves to the underground project, which the Times is just now advocating. To construct a road the whole length of the city in that way would necessitate tunnelling through rock for the entire route above Fourteenth street, while a large portion of that below would have to be made water proof. We look upon this project as unfeasible, except it may be for packages and parcels, operated on the pneumatic principle. The idea that our business men will descend into so close and damp a re gion, and there sit in a car long enough to ride four, five or six miles, seems to us preposterous. Still, if there are men foolish enough to invest their money in a project like that, we have no particular objection to their having the opportunity of trying it. It will keep their money in circulation and do somebody good, even if the projectors do sink every thing that they put in, which would be almost certain. But that is a matter for their own consideration. We simply warn them of the inevitable failure of such a scheme: but if they desire in face of facts to spend their noney in that way, the loss or profit is their lookout. Right here we shall, no doubt, be met with the question: if a railroad in Broadway and under Broadway are both impracticable, where can we build more railroads?

We are aware that many of the side streets not all. There are opportunities for few more lines, and these, to accomplish their purpose, should strike Broadway at their lower terminus Then, again, there is the elevated railway, which is far more feasible and better every way than the underground. Let them be over the side walks, over the back yards, with bridges across the streets or on top of the houses, we care not how, only so they are built. It seems to us that the perfection to which engineering bas been brought at the present time could mature some plan which would relieve the city, now that the necessity for such relief exists. The formation of the city and the substrata or foundation are such that the rules or systems which would apply to London or any of th leading cities of Europe will not be applicable here. There is an opportunity for some mun of science and genius to become a public benefactor, as well as to make a name which will last as long as the city stands. The multitudes of professional men, artisans, clerks, mechanics and laboring men of this city need additional facilities of travel, not only in pursuing their daily avocations, but in reaching the outskirts of the city, where they can breathe the pure air and invigorate their systems during their few holldays. Who will step forward and suggest or mature a plan to accomplish all this?

Once more we reiterate that we are not ad vocating any special project of this or that party of speculators. We care not who build the roads, only that they are built in a way that the city and the people will receive the benefit. We are not like the Times, urging the adoption of a special plan for selfish motives; nor like the Tribune, insisting upon the adop-tion of a certain style of docks, that some person connected with that establishment may reap a fortune. We see a great necessity, and on behalf of the people insist that some measure shall be adopted to relieve that nelature which commences next Tuesday will not reach the day for final adjournment without providing some mode to meet the case, and thus confer a lasting benefit upon the great mass of our citizens.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ABROAD .- The English papers are all delighted with the President's Message, and yet there is but cold comfort for the British in its firm and resolute tone and its declaration that henceforth all intercourse between the two governments must rest upon the basis of mulual justice. This shows what the English expected from the President, and only proves that, being conscious that they deserved a declaration of war,

Gas.-We have been overrun with communi cations complaining of the operations of the Manhattan Gas Company. It seems that the company is not content with exorbitant charges, but it selects peculiar and novel modes of collecting its bills. Its splendid dividends seem to have made it not only avariclous instead of liberal, but to have stir it to unusual and unpleasant methods of making itself obnoxious to gas consumers. The company levy contributions upon the community as the Dey of Algiers once exacted tribute from Americans. The time has arrived when conmers must say, "Millions for a new company, not one cent for the old one." The old company, it is ascertained, buy an inferior quality of coal because it is cheap, and furnish an inferior article of gas at a higher tariff than formerly. The plea that the Internal Revenue tax obliges them to do this will do very well so far as it goes. But the Internal Revenue tax does not oblige them to furnish an inferior article at higher cost to consumers. The Legis-lature, which meets on Tuesday next, has in its hands the power to require the company to conform with the provisions of their charter, or to repeal the charter altogether,

THE PREPAREL PRESS.—We shall publish the New York HERALD on the day after New Year's, as on every other day of the year. There is no good reason why the public should be deprived of the news for twenty-four hours after a holiday, and hereafter the HERALD office will be always open for business, day or night, rom one year's end to another. Arrangements have been made which deprive none of our employes of their holidays, and so every ope will be satisfied with the perpetual press.

MENRY WINTER DAVIS, OF MARYLAND. Hon. Henry Winter Davis died at Baltimore, Maryland, at half-past two yesterday. His disease was pneumonia. Mr. Davis was born at Annapolis, Maryland, in 1817. He graduated at Hampden Sidney College. He entered public life in 1855 as a representative in Congress from Maryland, serving on the Committee of Ways and Means. In the Thirty-sixth Congress (1867 to 1859) he served on the same committee. In the Thirty-eighth Congress

oreign Affairs.

Any one unacquainted with the man or his age, look. ng at Mr. Davis a month ago, would have pronounce m not over thirty years of age; yet at the time of his death he was turned forty-eight. His extremely youth and hair, and to a well preserved, tall, manly and grace ful figure. He had a graceful agility of carriage, and affected a certain nearly negligent style of attire eyes were deep set, black and expressive, and his nds were small and delicate as a woman's. As a speaker Mr. Davis at one time stood very pron among the orators in Congress. He at all times ex-hibited a great deal of mental and physical activity, his manner often bordering on restleseness, being noticeble for disquietude even when at his deck listening to other speaking. He was, without being particularly con-templative or reflective, quite reticent, and did not pass-for one of the sociable M. C.'s. It was, perhaps, par-ticularly unfortunite for his oratorical reputation that Mr. Davis was always a member of the strong party in Congress, for every indication of his mental quality and characteristics which were betrayed in his short careed led his admirers to believe that he would have best ex ibited his powers in opposition than in advocacy of principles, particularly if part of a hopeless minority driven to bay by a strong, confident and derisive ma-jority. His organ of combativeness was inordinately large, and he would have preferred to fight his way, inch by inch, than (to unwarrantably change the simile) to

The Story of a Freepar, with Much of Interest Concerning the Campaigns on the Peninsula Not Before Written, a the full and very significant title of a work from the pen of F. Colborn Adams, which has just been issued by what may be called an official parrative shape, of scenes which occurred during the late war, prefaced by a spirited and clear-sighted analysis of the cause which mainly ntributed to, and the circumstances which more im-diately attended on, the initiation of that fearful strug-to. The war is a inclancholy theme at best, but it is one which, when treated in a dignified, impartial and intelli-gent manner, will for generations to come enable Amerian writers of repute to illustrate the power, granden and indestructibility of the republic. Mr. Adams' book

may be regarded as the pioneer of such produc-tions. Attached to the stan of Major General William B. Franklin, he was, in the discharge instructive tocidents which took place on the Peninsula, under McClellan's eye, which be relates. He thus comes before the public with the well carned stamp of agea pareful to guarantee the authenticity of his as-rtions. Mr. F. Colburn Adams is already favorably nown to the people as a writer; his Chronicles of th saile, Our World, The Outcast, and Adventures Major Roger Sherman Potter having earned him did not permit to be tarnished in the camp. His work now under notice is dedicated to General Franklin, and contains, apart from its attractive subjects of popular in-terest, matter which will furnish food for grave reflection when read by American statesmen, legiclators, and soldiers of high rank, as it treats of one of the most, if not the most, eventful periods of the rebellion—the time when the Army of the Potomac fought under General McClellan; a time when, to use the words of the author, that army was "saved, though at heavy cost of life, and that army was "asved, though at neavy cost of the, and not without some disgrace to our arms;" a time when the Army of the Potomac "had made for itself a name among the armies of the world." Frederic A. Brady, of Ann street, New York, has

just issued the new first class and very exciting novel named "Common Sense," written by the author of "Kate of this class. Our readers are aware of the interest which the recent publication of "Kate Kennedy" produce in this country, and it is quite sufficient to assure them that "Common Sense," from the same pen, is not inferior in plot, description, style or centiment to that production. Mr. Brady has printed the book from ad-vance London proof sheets, which he had the enterprise to secure; so that it makes its appearance in good time the welcome season of New Year.

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

legro Riot on Christmas-Arrest of Forty of the Participants—A Louisiana Con-gressman Despondent Regarding Early Admission, &c. Naw Oalsans, Doc. 23, 1865.

Three policemen were severely wounded on Christma Three policemen were severely wounded on the lay by a gang of excited negroes. Some forty of the day by a gang of excited negroes. Some forty of the negroes were afrested, most of whom were armed. Hon. John Ray, member of Congress from Northers Louisians, writes on the 5th of December, from Washing ton, that he is satisfied that the President's reconstrucion policy will be abandoned or not be carried on at present by the admission of the Southern members into

PORTLAND, Me, FCC. 35, 1865.

The steamship Damescus, Captain Natts, for Liverpool, sailed at half-past three o'clock this afternoon. News from the Pacific.

A despatch received here from Portland, Oregon,
says:—'The steamer Co-cades had succeeded in reaching
the cascades of the Coumbia river with passengers who
started corollary. started overland from the Dalles, some of wh

EXECUTION OF THE NEGRO ELLSWORTH.—The execution of the segro Morris Ellsworth, for killing his wife theoring, last summer, will take place at Newark, Note the 10th of January, the Court having refused

Conviction of a Mundense. In the trial of George Birkson, at Elizabeth, N. J., the past week, charged with being an accomplice of Grady in the murder of Fergus Collins, the jury of Frieny night came in with a veryical

MUSICAL

Seventh Public Roboursal of the Her York Philharmonic Society—The Dr of an Artist by Hecter Berlies.

comprised Monart's Symphony No. 1 in D. Mendelssohn's overture to Meluane and a fantastic symphony by Berlioz, smittled "The Dream of an Artist." The first of these is too well known to need comment. We doubt if there is any work of the great composer more popular as a plane study than this symphony; but it has never vigorous figue passages in it, but they tend only to contrast the weakness of the rest. But the chief attraction, in point of novelty at least, on the preunhealthy sensibilities and excitable imagination. He poisons himself with opium in an attack at love fover; but the narcotic dose, too feeble to cause death, plunges him into a deep sleep, accompanied with the strangest visions. During the continuance of these fantasics alloopyictions, recollections and sensations rise in him him into a deep sleep, accompanies of these fantasies all visions. During the continuance of these fantasies all convictions, recollections and sensations rise in his feverish brain in the shape of musical shoughts and images. Even the object of his love has become to him a beautiful melody. This extraordinary production should be termed the Dreams of an Opium Kater rather than any episode of life. It is divided into five parts. First, a tumultuous see of passions, in which agony jealous madness, tenderness, joy and religious consolation risoraternately in his mind. The second scena introduces us into a brilliant assemblage, where tion riscasternately in his mind. The second scena in-troduces us into a brilliant assemblage, where the dreamer finds his lady love the reign-ing belle of the ballroom. The next access is the country, with two shepherds singing the Ranz des Vaches. The tortured breast of the dreamer finds rest in the calm scene around him, but she appears again to agitate him by her heartlessness and decest.
Sunset, distant mutterings of thunder—solitude—silence—conclude this part. He next dreams that he has killed the object of his love and is being led to execution for it. A funeral march, alternately between the sombre and majestic, with measured tramp of the guards, constitutes this part. The finale is a Sabbath Night's Dream, in which the dreamer finds himself after execution in the midst of a crowd of frightful spirits and monsters of every kind. His beloved rejoins him, but in a shape so horrible that even the other flends shrink from her. The symphony concludes with the orgies of the heilish crew and the strains of the Dies Ira. The most noticeable features in this fantaisie and diablerie of harmony are the funeral march and the flends' dance. There is scarcely any work of the German school so wierdlike and startling as the strange noises, groans of agony, shouts of laughter and unearthy cries with which the spirits welcome the after his execution. Throughout the presence of the lady that causes these fantasies is distinctly perceptible

Judging from yesterday's rehearsal we may safely promise lovers of true classic music a treat at the next concert of the Philharmonic Society which is rarely ea-joyed at our dreary Academy of Music. We augur success to the mission of the association under its worthy President, Mr. Scharfenberg—namely, to cultivate and foster a taste for the classic sch and to relieve the ears of our too good natured citizens from parodied operas and asimulatic singers. In addition to the above mentioned attractive programme the Society have secured the services of Mr. J. T. Wehli, the celebrated planist, for their concert on January 27.

The Opera in the West. OSE OF THE SEASON AT LOUISVILLE—A MATE AND AN EVENING PERFORMANCE VESTERDAY

AND AN EVENING PERFORMANCE YESTERIAY.

Louisville Season of Grau's opera company closed
this evening, with the greatest eclat. We will venture to
say that the public of this city were never
more completely satisfied with any entertainment. The necessity of fulfilling other engagements in Ginemnati and Havana, which compels the to complain. They had seven different operas in siz days, and all of them rendered in a manner which could hardly be excelled. It will probably be some time before such an efficient company appears again in this city, and of this fact the public appear to be regretfully

original cast, of Boschetti, Guidi, Lotti and Poliini, was attended by a very large audience, quite an unusual number of gentlemen being present. No exception can be taken to the manner in which the opera was produced. nor have the artists any reason to complain of their re so much enthusiasm as was manifested on this occasion,

and we may add that it was well deserved. siani and Orlandini. The house was again well filled with a most fashionable audience. The farewell performance was received with great enthusiasm. Gazzaniga and Musiani were in splendid voice. A rapturous encore greeted the grand dust in the last act. The artists were several times called before the curtain, and

received a perfect ovation. The company will leave to-morrow for Cincinnati, where they will commence a season of nine nights and two 'matiness, on Monday, with Paus'. At the conclusion of the Cincinnati season the successful tour of Grau's new artists in the Western cities will be completed. L'Africaine, which has been in careful rehearen or nearly two months, will be produced in Cincinnati with great splendor. The company will then proceed to New York, whence they will sail for Havana on the

17th of January, to commonce a season of six weeks, on the 25th, for which subscriptions have already been received for twenty-four respresentations.

City Intelligence. NEW YEAR'S DINNER FOR THE TORRY PRISONESS.—The butchers in Washington, Fulton and Centre markots having contributed a large quantity of meats, poultry, &c., for the purpose of providing the unfortunate pr ers in the Tombs with a New Year's dinner, the contri-butions were gladly accepted by the warden, Mr. James E. Coulter. The proprietors of Earle's, the International, Swaemy's and Crook's hotels were waited upon by the warden, and kindly consented to cook the meats and other estables which had been furnished for the occa-sion. The supply of good things is so bountsous that the warden has determined to give his family of crime-nals—nearly five hundred in number—a bectsteak break. fast, turkey dinner and veal staw supper. Much credit is due to Warden Coulter and his bookkeeper, Mr. James Finley, as also to Miss Foster, the matron of the prison, for their efforts on behalf of those under their charge.

DRATH FROM SCALES.—Coroner Wridey yesterday held an inquest at No. 14 Spring street, on the body of John H. Hogan, a child nearly four years of age, whose death was the result of acade accidentally received by the up-acting of a pot of boiling water on him during the after-noon of the 25th instant. APPOINTMENT OF CLERK OF ARREADS .-- Mr. John Hough

talin was restorday morning appointed Clork of Arrears, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Purdy, Jr. The salary is \$3,000 per annum. Mr. Houghtalin is now a member of the Board of Councilmen, his term expiring a member of the Board of Councilmen, his term expiring to day.

THE SETTMENTH CAVALRY AND THEIR CLAIMS FOR THE

THE SEXEMPTE CAVALET AND THER CLAIMS FOR THE BOOTH REVAIR.—An adjourned meeting of the members of the Sixteenth New York cavalry was held last evening, at 282 East Ninth street, for the purpose of setting forth what measures had been taken in The matter of urging their claims as a whole to the reward offered by the Freedom's for the capture of John Wilkes Booth, in which they claim they had equal share, at the entire regiment was engaged in the mearch, and that, therefore, they should be semmers under Captrin Docherty and Sergeant Corbett, who made the capture. The meeting was presided over by Captain Schlaefer, about eightymen being present. The Captain said that a decument urging the claims had been drawn up and forwarded by him to the proper authorities at Washington during the past week, and that he had every reason to believe that when Congress reassembled instice would be done them in the matter, and an equal distribution of the money to all members of the regiment would be ordered at an early day. This intelligence was received with applause. He also stated that steps would be taken immediately to perpetuate the pust associations in the field by organising a squadron of cavalry to be attached to the National Guard, for which purpose a meeting of all honerably discharged members of the Sixteenth cavalry is to be held on Saturday, January 6. After which the meeting adjourned.

Cityl Inspector's Report of Daarin,—The total of

CITT INSPECTOR'S REPORT OF DEATES, -The total of deaths reported as the City Inspector's office during the course of last week was 147. The disease and accidents resulting fatally were —Consumption, 18; convulsions, 12; inclammations, 16; consection of the brain, 7; diphtheria, 7; dropsy, 9; tubercles, 2; burns, 1; typhoid force; 8; bronchitis, 2; marsamus, 7; drowning, 1, and from an unknown cause.